

Acta Mathematica Academiae Paedagogicae Nyíregyháziensis

28 (2012), 207–216

www.emis.de/journals

ISSN 1786-0091

GENERALIZED SASAKIAN SPACE FORMS AND TRANS-SASAKIAN MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we study the generalized Sasakian space forms and trans-Sasakian manifolds. We present results on generalized recurrent, generalized ϕ -recurrent, ϕ -concircular and ϕ -conharmonically recurrent trans-Sasakian manifolds and generalized Sasakian space forms.

1. INTRODUCTION

P. Alegre, D. E. Blair and A. Carriazo [1] initiated the study of generalized Sasakian space forms and presented some examples. In [2], the authors studied the structure of generalized Sasakian space forms and proved that a K-contact generalized Sasakian space form is Sasakian and if its dimension is greater than 5 then it is a Sasakian space form. Further the authors proved that any three dimensional trans-Sasakian manifold with α and β depending only on the direction of ξ is a generalized Sasakian space form. The authors U. C. De and Avijit Sarkar [7], [8] studied curvature properties of generalized Sasakian space forms and obtained important results. Motivated by the above studies, in this paper we study the trans-Sasakian manifolds and the generalized Sasakian space forms. The paper is organized as follows. After preliminaries in Section 2, we study generalized Sasakian space forms and generalized recurrent trans-Sasakian manifolds in Section 3. Generalized ϕ -recurrent trans-Sasakian manifolds are studied in Section 4. The sections 5 and 6 contain results on ϕ -concircular recurrent and ϕ -conharmonically recurrent manifolds.

2. PRELIMINARIES

An odd dimensional Riemannian manifold (M, g) is said to be an almost contact metric manifold if there exist on M a $(1, 1)$ tensor field ϕ , a vector

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 53C25.

Key words and phrases. Generalized Sasakian space forms, trans-Sasakian, ϕ -Ricci symmetric, ϕ -Ricci recurrent, Concircular curvature, Einstein manifold.

field ξ and a 1-form η such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.1) \quad & \phi^2 X = -X + \eta(X)\xi, \\
 (2.2) \quad & \text{(i) } \eta(\xi) = 1, \quad \text{(ii) } g(X, \xi) = \eta(X), \\
 (2.3) \quad & \text{(i) } \eta(\phi X) = 0, \quad \text{(ii) } \phi\xi = 0, \\
 (2.4) \quad & g(\phi X, \phi Y) = g(X, Y) - \eta(X)\eta(Y), \\
 (2.5) \quad & g(\phi X, Y) = -g(X, \phi Y), \\
 (2.6) \quad & (\nabla_X \eta)(Y) = g(\nabla_X \xi, Y),
 \end{aligned}$$

for any vector fields X, Y on M .

An almost contact metric manifold (M, ϕ, ξ, η, g) is called a trans-Sasakian manifold [11] if there exist two functions α and β on M such that

$$(2.7) \quad (\nabla_X \phi)(Y) = \alpha(g(X, Y)\xi - \eta(Y)X) + \beta(g(\phi X, Y)\xi - \eta(Y)\phi X)$$

for any vector fields X, Y on M . From (2.7), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.8) \quad & \nabla_X \xi = -\alpha\phi X + \beta(X - \eta(X)\xi), \\
 (2.9) \quad & (\nabla_X \eta)Y = -\alpha g(\phi X, Y) + \beta g(\phi X, \phi Y).
 \end{aligned}$$

It is well known that α -Sasakian ($\beta = 0$), β -Kenmotsu ($\alpha = 0$) and co-symplectic ($\alpha = \beta = 0$) manifolds are special cases of trans-Sasakian manifolds.

A ϕ -section of an almost contact metric manifold (M, ϕ, ξ, η, g) at $p \in M$ is a section $\Pi \subseteq T_p M$ spanned by a unit vector X_p orthogonal to ξ and ϕX_p . The ϕ -sectional curvature is defined by

$$(2.10) \quad B(X, \phi X) = R(X, \phi X, \phi X, X).$$

A Sasakian manifold with constant ϕ -sectional curvature c is called a Sasakian space form and is denoted by $M(c)$. The Riemannian curvature tensor R in $M(c)$ is given by

$$(2.11) \quad R(X, Y)Z = \frac{c+3}{4}R_1(X, Y)Z + \frac{c-1}{4}R_2(X, Y)Z + \frac{c-1}{4}R_3(X, Y)Z,$$

for any vector fields X, Y and Z on M , where

$$(2.12) \quad R_1(X, Y)Z = g(Y, Z)X - g(X, Z)Y,$$

$$(2.13) \quad R_2(X, Y)Z = g(X, \phi Z)\phi Y - g(Y, \phi Z)\phi X + 2g(X, \phi Y)\phi Z,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.14) \quad & R_3(X, Y)Z \\
 & = \eta(X)\eta(Z)Y - \eta(Y)\eta(Z)X + g(X, Z)\eta(Y)\xi - g(Y, Z)\eta(X)\xi.
 \end{aligned}$$

In [1], the authors introduced the notion of generalized Sasakian space form as an almost contact metric manifold (M, ϕ, ξ, η, g) whose Riemannian curvature tensor satisfies

$$(2.15) \quad R(X, Y)Z = f_1 R_1(X, Y)Z + f_2 R_2(X, Y)Z + f_3 R_3(X, Y)Z,$$

where f_1, f_2 and f_3 are differentiable functions on M .

Throughout the paper $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ denote a generalized Sasakian space form, where M is a trans-Sasakian manifold.

In a generalized Sasakian space form the following hold:

$$(2.16) \quad S(Y, Z) = [(n-1)f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3]g(Y, Z) - [3f_2 + (n-2)f_3]\eta(Y)\eta(Z),$$

$$(2.17) \quad QY = [(n-1)f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3]Y - [3f_2 + (n-2)f_3]\eta(Y)\xi,$$

$$(2.18) \quad S(Y, \xi) = (n-1)(f_1 - f_3)\eta(Y),$$

$$(2.19) \quad Q\xi = (n-1)(f_1 - f_3)\xi,$$

$$(2.20) \quad r = n(n-1)f_1 + 3(n-1)f_2 - 2(n-1)f_3,$$

$$(2.21) \quad R(X, Y)\xi = (f_1 - f_3)[\eta(Y)X - \eta(X)Y],$$

$$(2.22) \quad R(\xi, X)Y = (f_1 - f_3)[g(X, Y)\xi - \eta(Y)X],$$

$$(2.23) \quad \eta(R(X, Y)Z) = (f_1 - f_3)[g(Y, Z)\eta(X) - g(X, Z)\eta(Y)].$$

3. GENERALIZED RECURRENT MANIFOLDS

A generalized Sasakian space form $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is called generalized recurrent [5], if its curvature tensor R satisfies the condition

$$(3.1) \quad (\nabla_X R)(Y, Z)(W) = A(X)R(Y, Z)W + B(X)(g(Z, W)Y - g(Y, W)Z),$$

where A and B are two 1-forms and B is non zero.

Taking $Y = W = \xi$ in (3.1), we obtain

$$(3.2) \quad (\nabla_X R)(\xi, Z)(\xi) = A(X)R(\xi, Z)\xi + B(X)(\eta(Z)\xi - Z).$$

By definition of covariant derivative, we have

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} (\nabla_X R)(\xi, Z)\xi \\ = \nabla_X R(\xi, Z)\xi - R(\nabla_X \xi, Z)\xi - R(\xi, \nabla_X Z)\xi - R(\xi, Z)\nabla_X \xi. \end{aligned}$$

Using (2.21), (2.22) and (2.8) in (3.3), we obtain

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{aligned} (\nabla_X R)(\xi, Z)\xi \\ = \nabla_X [(f_1 - f_3)(\eta(Z)\xi - Z)] - (f_1 - f_3)[\eta(\nabla_X Z)\xi - \nabla_X Z] \\ - (f_1 - f_3)[- \alpha \eta(Z)\phi X + \beta \eta(Z)X - \beta \eta(X)\eta(Z)\xi] \\ - (f_1 - f_3)[- \alpha g(Z, \phi X)\xi + \beta (g(Z, X)\xi - \eta(X)\eta(Z)\xi)]. \end{aligned}$$

Using (2.8) and (2.9), equation (3.4) reduces to

$$(3.5) \quad (\nabla_X R)(\xi, Z)\xi = d((f_1 - f_3))(X)(\eta(Z)\xi - Z) + (f_1 - f_3)\nabla_X Z.$$

From (3.2) and (3.5), we have

$$(3.6) \quad [d(f_1 - f_3)(X) - A(X)(f_1 - f_3) - B(X)](\eta(Z)\xi - Z) + (f_1 - f_3)\nabla_X Z = 0.$$

Taking $Z=\xi$ in (3.6), we obtain

$$(3.7) \quad (f_1 - f_3)\nabla_X \xi = 0.$$

From (3.7), we get that M is co-symplectic provided $f_1 \neq f_3$.

Thus we have

Proposition 3.1. *A generalized recurrent $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is co-symplectic provided $f_1 \neq f_3$.*

As it is well known that M is generalized Ricci-recurrent [6], if its Ricci tensor S -satisfies the condition

$$(3.8) \quad (\nabla_X S)(Y, Z) = A(X)S(Y, Z) + (n - 1)B(X)g(Y, Z),$$

where A and B are two non-zero 1-forms. By definition of covariant derivative, we have

$$(3.9) \quad (\nabla_X S)(Y, \xi) = \nabla_X S(Y, \xi) - S(\nabla_X Y, \xi) - S(Y, \nabla_X \xi).$$

Using (2.18) and (2.8) in (3.9), we have

$$(3.10) \quad \begin{aligned} (\nabla_X S)(Y, \xi) &= (n - 1)[d(f_1 - f_3)(X)\eta(Y) - (f_1 - f_3)(\alpha g(\phi X, Y) - \beta g(X, Y))] \\ &\quad + \alpha S(Y, \phi X) - \beta S(Y, X). \end{aligned}$$

Taking $Z = \xi$ in (3.8) and using (2.18), we obtain

$$(3.11) \quad (\nabla_X S)(Y, \xi) = (n - 1)[(f_1 - f_3)A(X) + B(X)]\eta(Y).$$

From (3.10) and (3.11), we have

$$(3.12) \quad \begin{aligned} (n - 1)(f_1 - f_3)[A(X)\eta(Y) + \alpha g(\phi X, Y) - \beta g(X, Y)] + (n - 1)B(X)\eta(Y) \\ - (n - 1)d(f_1 - f_3)(X)\eta(Y) - \alpha S(Y, \phi X) + \beta S(Y, X) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Taking $Y = \xi$ in (3.12), we obtain

$$(3.13) \quad (f_1 - f_3)A(X) + B(X) = d(f_1 - f_3)(X).$$

If $f_3 - f_1 = c$, a constant then (3.13) reduces to

$$(3.14) \quad B(X) = cA(X).$$

Since $B(X)$ is not zero, we have $f_1 \neq f_3$. Thus we can state that

Proposition 3.2. *In a generalized recurrent $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$, $f_1 \neq f_3$ holds. Further the 1-forms $A(X)$ and $B(X)$ are related by (3.14).*

It is clear from (3.1) and (3.8) that, a generalized recurrent trans-Sasakian manifold is generalized Ricci-recurrent. Hence from Proposition 3.1 and Proposition 3.2 we have

Theorem 3.3. *A generalized recurrent $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is always a co-symplectic manifold.*

4. GENERALIZED ϕ -RECURRENT MANIFOLDS

A generalized Sasakian space form $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is called generalized ϕ -Ricci recurrent [3], [6] if

$$(4.1) \quad \phi^2((\nabla_X Q)(Y)) = A(X)QY + (n-1)B(X)Y,$$

where Q is the Ricci operator, $A(X)$ and $B(X)$ are non-zero 1-forms. Using (2.1) and (4.1), we have

$$(4.2) \quad -\nabla_X QY - Q(\nabla_X Y) + \eta((\nabla_X Q)(Y))\xi = A(X)QY + (n-1)B(X)Y.$$

Taking $Y = \xi$ in (4.2) and contracting with respect to Z , we obtain

$$(4.3) \quad -g(\nabla_X Q\xi, Z) - g(Q(\nabla_X \xi), Z) + \eta((\nabla_X Q)(\xi))\eta(Z) \\ = A(X)g(Q\xi, Z) + (n-1)B(X)\eta(Z).$$

Using (2.8) and (2.19) in (4.3), we have

$$(4.4) \quad (n-1)[(f_1 - f_3)A(X) + B(X) + d(f_1 - f_3)(X)]\eta(Z) \\ = (n-1)(f_1 - f_3)(\alpha g(\phi X, Z) - \beta g(X, Z)) - \alpha S(\phi X, Z) + \beta S(X, Z).$$

Changing Z to ϕZ and taking $\beta = 0$ in (4.4), we obtain

$$(4.5) \quad S(X, Z) = (n-1)(f_1 - f_3)g(X, Z).$$

Comparing (4.5) and (2.16), we have $(n-2)f_3 + 3f_2 = 0$. Changing Z to ϕZ and taking $\alpha = 0$ in (4.4), we obtain

$$(4.6) \quad (n-1)(f_1 - f_3)g(X, \phi Z) - S(X, \phi Z) = 0.$$

Using (2.16) in (4.6), we have $(n-2)f_3 + 3f_2 = 0$.

Thus we have

Theorem 4.1. *In an α -Sasakian (or a β -Kenmotsu) generalized Sasakian space form which is ϕ -Ricci recurrent the relation $(n-2)f_3 + 3f_2 = 0$ holds.*

If $A(X)$ and $B(X)$ are zero in (4.1), then $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is called ϕ -Ricci symmetric [6].

It is easy to see that the relation (4.6) holds in ϕ -Ricci-symmetric α -Sasakian (or β -Kenmotsu) generalized Sasakian space form.

Conversely, suppose $(n-2)f_3 + 3f_2 = 0$ holds in ϕ -symmetric $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$. Then from (2.17), we get

$$(4.7) \quad QY = (n-1)(f_1 - f_3)Y.$$

Differentiating covariantly with respect to X , we obtain

$$(4.8) \quad (\nabla_X Q)Y = (n-1)\nabla_X((f_1 - f_3)Y).$$

Applying ϕ^2 on both sides, we obtain

$$(4.9) \quad \phi^2((\nabla_X Q)Y) = (n-1)d(f_1 - f_3)(X)\phi^2 Y.$$

i.e $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is ϕ -Ricci symmetric if and only if $f_1 - f_3$ is a constant.

It follows from (2.15) that in a generalized Sasakian Space form, the ξ -sectional curvature $K(X, \xi)$ is given by $K(X, \xi) = R(X, \xi, X, \xi) = f_3 - f_1$. Thus we can state that

Theorem 4.2. *An α -Sasakian (or a β -Kenmotsu) generalized Sasakian space form with constant ξ -sectional curvature is ϕ -Ricci symmetric if and only if $(n-2)f_3 + 3f_2 = 0$ holds.*

5. CONCIRCULAR CURVATURE TENSOR OF $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$

The concircular curvature tensor of $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is given by

$$(5.1) \quad \tilde{C}(X, Y)Z = R(X, Y)Z - \frac{r}{n(n-1)}[g(Y, Z)X - g(X, Z)Y].$$

Definition 5.1. $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is said to be ϕ -concircular recurrent[15] if

$$(5.2) \quad \phi^2((\nabla_W \tilde{C})(X, Y)Z) = A(W)\tilde{C}(X, Y)Z,$$

where $A(W)$ is a nonzero 1-form.

Definition 5.2. $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is said to be ϕ -concircular symmetric if

$$(5.3) \quad \phi^2((\nabla_W \tilde{C})(X, Y)Z) = 0.$$

Taking Covariant differentiation of (5.1), we get

$$(5.4) \quad (\nabla_W \tilde{C})(X, Y)Z = (\nabla_W R)(X, Y)Z - \frac{dr(W)}{n(n-1)}[g(Y, Z)X - g(X, Z)Y].$$

Applying ϕ^2 on both the sides, we get

$$(5.5) \quad \begin{aligned} &\phi^2((\nabla_W \tilde{C})(X, Y)Z) \\ &= \phi^2((\nabla_W R)(X, Y)Z) - \frac{dr(W)}{n(n-1)}[g(Y, Z)\phi^2 X - g(X, Z)\phi^2 Y]. \end{aligned}$$

Suppose $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is ϕ -concircular recurrent. Then from (2.15) (2.1) and (5.2) in (5.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5.6) \quad A(W)\tilde{C}(X, Y)Z &= df_1(W)[g(X, Z)Y - g(Y, Z)X] \\
 &+ df_2[g(Y, \phi Z)\phi X - 2g(X, \phi Y)\phi Z \\
 &- g(X, \phi Z)\phi Y] + f_2[g(X, \phi Z)\phi^2((\nabla_W \phi)Y) \\
 &- g(X, (\nabla_W \phi)\phi Z)\phi Y - g(Y, \phi Z)\phi^2((\nabla_W \phi)X) \\
 &+ g(Y, (\nabla_W \phi)Z)\phi X + 2g(X, \phi Y)\phi^2((\nabla_W \phi)Z) \\
 &- 2g(X, (\nabla_W \phi)Y)\phi Z] \\
 &- \frac{dr(W)}{n(n-1)}[g(Y, Z)\phi^2 X - g(X, Z)\phi^2 Y].
 \end{aligned}$$

Taking $X = \xi$ in (5.6), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5.7) \quad A(W)\tilde{C}(\xi, Y)Z &= -df_1(W)(g(Y, Z)\xi - \eta(Z)Y) \\
 &- f_2(\eta(\nabla_W \phi)\phi Z)\phi Y - f_2g(Y, \phi Z)\phi^2((\nabla_W \phi)\xi) \\
 &- 2f_2\eta((\nabla_W \phi)(Y))\phi Z + \frac{dr(W)}{n(n-1)}\eta(Z)\phi^2 Y.
 \end{aligned}$$

Then taking $X = \xi$ in (5.1) and using (2.15), and (2.20), we obtain

$$(5.8) \quad \tilde{C}(\xi, Y)Z = \left[\frac{(n-2)f_3 + 3f_2}{n} \right] (g(Y, Z)\xi - \eta(Z)Y).$$

From (5.7) and (5.8), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5.9) \quad &- A(W) \left[\frac{(n-2)f_3 + 3f_2}{n} \right] (g(Y, Z)\xi - \eta(Z)Y) \\
 &= -df_1(W)(g(Y, Z)\xi - \eta(Z)Y) \\
 &- f_2[\alpha g(W, \phi Z) + \beta g(\phi W, \phi Z)]\phi Y \\
 &- f_2g(Y, \phi Z)[- \alpha \phi^2 W - \beta \phi^3 W] + \frac{dr(W)}{n(n-1)}\eta(Z)\phi^2 Y \\
 &- 2f_2[\alpha(g(W, Y) - \eta(Y)\eta(W)) + \beta g(\phi W, Y)]\phi Z.
 \end{aligned}$$

Taking $Z = \xi$ in (5.9), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5.10) \quad &dr(W)\phi^2 Y \\
 &= -n(n-1) \left[A(W) \left[\frac{(n-2)f_3 + 3f_2}{n} \right] - df_1(W) \right] (\eta(Y)\xi - Y).
 \end{aligned}$$

For constant r , (5.10) yields

$$(5.11) \quad ((n-2)f_3 + 3f_2)A(W) = n(df_1)(W).$$

i.e. $df_1(W) = \left[\frac{3f_2 - 2f_3}{n} \right] A(W)$ if and only if r is a constant.

Thus we have

Theorem 5.3. *A ϕ -conccircular recurrent $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is of constant curvature if and only if $df_1(W) = \frac{(n-2)f_3+3f_2}{n}A(W)$.*

If $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is ϕ -conccircular symmetric then $A(W) = 0$. From (5.10) it follows that, in a ϕ -conccircular symmetric $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$, f_1 is constant if and only if r is a constant. Thus we can state that

Theorem 5.4. *A ϕ -conccircular symmetric $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is of constant curvature if and only if f_1 is a constant.*

6. ϕ -CONHARMONICALLY RECURRENT $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$

The conharmonic curvature tensor of $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is given by [14]

$$(6.1) \quad N(X, Y)Z = R(X, Y)Z - \frac{1}{(n-2)}[S(Y, Z)X - S(X, Z)Y + g(Y, Z)QX - g(X, Z)QY].$$

We know that $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is said to be ϕ -conharmonically recurrent if

$$(6.2) \quad \phi^2((\nabla_W N)(X, Y)Z) = A(W)N(X, Y)Z.$$

Suppose the vector fields X, Y and Z are orthogonal to ξ . Then from (2.16) (2.17) and (2.15), we have

$$(6.3) \quad S(Y, Z) = ((n-1)f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3)g(Y, Z),$$

$$(6.4) \quad QY = ((n-1)f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3)Y,$$

$$(6.5) \quad R(\xi, Y)Z = (f_1 - f_3)g(Y, Z)\xi.$$

From the equations (6.1) (6.3) and (6.4), we have

$$(6.6) \quad N(X, Y)Z = R(X, Y)Z - \frac{2}{(n-2)}[(n-1)f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3][g(Y, Z)X - g(X, Z)Y].$$

Taking the covariant derivative of (6.6) with respect to W , we get

$$(6.7) \quad (\nabla_W N)(X, Y)Z = (\nabla_W R)(X, Y)Z - \frac{2}{(n-2)}d[(n-1)f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3](W)(g(Y, Z)X - g(X, Z)Y).$$

Applying ϕ^2 on both the sides of (6.7), and using (2.15) and (6.2), we obtain

$$(6.8) \quad \begin{aligned} A(W)N(X, Y)Z &= df_1(W)[g(X, Z)Y - g(Y, Z)X] \\ &+ df_2[g(Y, \phi Z)\phi X - 2g(X, \phi Y)\phi Z \\ &- g(X, \phi Z)\phi Y] + f_2[g(X, \phi Z)\phi^2((\nabla_W \phi)Y) - g(X, (\nabla_W \phi)\phi Z)\phi Y \\ &- g(Y, \phi Z)\phi^2((\nabla_W \phi)X) + g(Y, (\nabla_W \phi)Z)\phi X - 2g(X, (\nabla_W \phi)Y)\phi Z \\ &+ 2g(X, \phi Y)\phi^2((\nabla_W \phi)Z)] - \frac{2}{(n-2)}d[(n-1)f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3](W) \\ &\times [g(Y, Z)\phi^2 X - g(X, Z)\phi^2 Y]. \end{aligned}$$

Taking $X = \xi$ in (6.8), we get

$$(6.9) \quad \begin{aligned} A(W)N(\xi, Y)Z &= -df_1(W)g(Y, Z)\xi \\ &- f_2\eta((\nabla_W \phi)\phi Z)\phi Y - f_2g(Y, \phi Z)\phi^2((\nabla_W \phi)\xi) - 2\eta((\nabla_W \phi)Y)\phi Z \\ &- \frac{2}{(n-2)}d[(n-1)f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3](W)g(Y, Z)\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Taking $X = \xi$ in (6.1), and using (6.3), (6.4) and (6.5), we obtain

$$(6.10) \quad N(\xi, Y)Z = \left[\frac{-nf_1 - 6f_2 + 2f_3}{n-2} \right] g(Y, Z)\xi.$$

Using (2.7) and (6.10) in (6.9), we obtain

$$(6.11) \quad \begin{aligned} A(W) \left[\frac{(-nf_1 - 6f_2 + 2f_3)}{(n-2)} \right] g(Y, Z)\xi &= df_1g(Y, Z)\xi \\ &- f_2[\alpha g(W, \phi Z) + \beta g(\phi W, \phi Z)]\phi Y \\ &- f_2g(Y, \phi Z)[- \alpha \phi^2 W - \beta \phi^3 W] \\ &- 2[\alpha g(W, Y) - \eta(Y)\eta(W)] + \beta g(\phi W, Y)\phi Z \\ &- \frac{2}{n-2}d[(n-1)f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3](W)g(Y, Z)\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Contracting (6.11) with respect to ξ , we get

$$d[(3n-4)f_1 + 6f_2 - 2f_3](W) = A(W)[nf_1 + 6f_2 - 2f_3].$$

Thus we can state that

Theorem 6.1. *In a ϕ -conharmonically recurrent $M(f_1, f_2, f_3)$, $nf_1 + 6f_2 - 2f_3 = 0$ holds if and only if f_1 and $3f_2 - f_3$ are constants.*

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Received November 2, 2011.

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